PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



OUR EASTER SUIT SALE

Might as well be out of the world as out of style on Easter. If you get your spring suit from us you're sure it's the correct thing. The new ideas are shown as quickly by us as they are in New York. Our Easter Suit Sale is full of great chances



An elegant Suit in black, blue, all-wool Cheviot, jacket silk rhadame lined, new style skirt, good value at \$14.00, sale

\$10.00

Tight-fitting Suit in Cheviot and Herringbone, jacket silk lined, a good \$15.00 Suit for \$12.00

Handsome Suit in the new Herringbone material, either tight fitting or fly front, in black, blue or tan, jacket taffeta lined, worth \$18.00, sale price,

\$15.00

Swell tailored Suits, lined throughout, skirt and jacket, with best quality taffeta. We have them in Venetian, Herringbone and Homespun, all colors; suits that retail for \$30.00, sale price,

\$22.50

We are also offering many choice money-saving opportunities in

SPRING JACKETS, SILK WAISTS,

... SILK PETTICOATS, FINE IMPORTED COSTUMES.

The newest and most complete line of Misses' and Children's Reefers and Suits.

LICOLOW O LUNGTH

ADVANCE SALE OF

Men's Spring Top Coats

The first of the season styles are here and ready for you to wear the minute you want to. All the very "swell" fabrics and shapes and at prices you can afford to pay for really fine clothing.



Will buy an excellent Covert Top Coat, cut in the latest style and well worth \$7.50, the price asked for same garments at other stores.

Will buy fine Covert or nobby Cheviot Top Coat, stylish and serviceably made, trimmed with regard to durability and always priced elsewhere at \$10.00.

Will buy the choice of fine Herringbones, Coverts or pure Worsted Top Coats, tailor made and some among them silk lined. At other stores always \$12.00.

Will buy choice of six styles of new shades in Coverts and Venetians, some of them silk lined and not one among them usually sold for less than \$15.00.

Will buy a choice of some of the swellest styles of Top Coats ever shown, in all the newest and most fashionable fabrics and not one among them worth less than \$20.

All the Fashionable Hats

Are here but at very unfashionable prices. Hats are priced by us according to their REAL worth and not because of the name of their makers.

\$1.45 For swell Derbys and Alpines of same grades and shapes as

Confirmation Suits, Hats and Furnishings

In stupendous variety, but at the smallest prices that you've ever been asked to pay.

Will buy a pure wool, Black Thibet Confirmation Suit, the kind that are usually priced \$6.50 in other stores.

Will buy a pure Worsted Black Clay Confirmation Suit, the

kind that are usually priced \$8.00 in other stores.

Will buy a fine Black Hockanum Worsted, trimmed and tailored in the best manner and always sold for \$10.00.

THE EAGLE wants a share of the clothing trade of this city on the business basis that you will get more for your money here than at any other store.

L. STRAUSS & CO..

5 and 7 W. Washington St.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

PHYSICIANS.

REMOVAL

Dr. RICHARD F. BIGGER Will remove his office and residence, March 23, To 524 North Pennsylvania Street.

DR. SWAIN'S SANATORIUM For CHRONIC DISEASES 73 WOODRUFF PLACE.

Telephone 2 on 625. Town Office-42 East Ohio S DR. C. I. FLETCHER, RESIDENCE—1023 North Pennsylvania street.

OFFICE—713 South Meridian street.

Office Hours—9 to 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8
p. m. Telephones—Office, 907: residence, 427.

Dr. W. B. Fletcher's SANATORIUM Mental and Nervous Diseases. 218 NORTH ALABAMA STREET.

ABSTRACTER OF TITLES. THEODORE STEIN. ABSTRACTER of TITLES

SAWS AND MILL SUPPLIES. E. C. ATKINS & CO. C

Manufacturers and Re- Daws pairers of all kinds of Office and Factory, South and Illinois Streets Indianapolis, Ind.

SAWS BELTING and EMERY WHEELS SPECIALTIES OF W. B. Barry Saw and Supply Co. 132 S. PENN. ST. All kinds of Saws repaired

VEHICLE OPENING APRIL 6, 1899.

T. CONDE IMPLEMENT CO., 27 to 33 Capitol Ave., North.

them artistically and to your satisfaction. . . We are fully equipped with the latest style faces in type for fine Job Work

IndianapolisPrinting Co

of all kinds. Don't forget the

TELEPHONE No. 1220.

₩E

Touchstone

OF BUSINESS success is

knowing what people want and

giving it to them at PROPER

PRICES. You will want your

Catalogue or Circulars for the

first of the year. We will do

41 and 43 Virginia Avenue.

RECEPTION WITH SOLDIERS BELOW

Montevidean Aristocrats and Handsome Women, Who Wear \$100 Dresses and Plenty of Diamonds.

AND GATLINGS ON THE ROOF.

THE RULER OF URUGUAY LIVES UPON

A POLITICAL VOLCANO,

And a Violent Eruption, Accompanied

by Assassination, Is Likely to Oc-

cur at Any Moment.

[Copyright, 1899, by Frank G. Carpenter.] MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 11.-During my stay in Montevideo I have spent an evening at the President's mansion. The occasion was one of his weekly receptions, and the wealth, culture and beauty of the capital were present. I might add the courage, for the reception was held under curious conditions. There were soldiers at the door, who scrutinized every guest as he passed in. I felt their eyes bore through me when I entered with our consul general and his family. Gatling guns, cannon and dynamite bombs locked down upon us from the roof, and I doubt not private detectives were stationed here and there along the

The President of Uruguay lives upon political volcano. He is in daily danger of assassination, and he never knows when a revolution may spring up to overthrow him. men in South American politics. His name is Juan L. Cuestas. He was Vice President Borda, a year and a half ago. He became President at Borda's death, and his term should have expired on March 1, 1898. He is still in office, and has made himself dicta-

tor of the republic. In July last a revolution was sprung to everthrow him. The army had its headquarters not far from Montevideo, and many of the chief officers were in the conspiracy. If they could have trusted each other Cuestas would have been overthrown and probably killed. The revolution failed because his duty. The result was that the President was notified as soon as the army started for Montevideo. The officers, finding that they were discovered, suspected each other of treachery. Some began to the police were able to control the remain-

To-day President Cuestas never goes about without an armed guard. His mansion is in the Street of the Eighteenth of July, at quite a distance from the administration buildings. When he goes from his No one is permitted to enter the presidential mansion at any time without the approval of the soldiers, and half way up the marble staircase there is a military aid, who carefully looks at all who go by.

IN THE PRESIDENT'S PARLORS second floor and were soon in the parlors of the President's house. They are very large and are as well furnished as those of the White House. At the time we entered they were filled with ladies and gentlemen, who were laughing and gossiping concernedly as though they were at church social and not sandwiched, as it were, between Gatling guns and military guards in the midst of a possible revolution. The ladies were in evening dress. They wore low necks and short sleeves and the gentlemen wore black trousers, boiled shirts

and steel-pen coats. The wife, daughter and sons of the President were entertaining the guests, his Exends. She and her daughter sat on the sofa of seating of the better class houses all over South America. We chatted some time with the President's wife, while callers came and went, shaking hands with every one in the room as they entered, and those of Madam Cuestas and all of the guests upon going

After a short time the President came in. I had heard much of him and had wondered what kind of a man this dictator, this military organizer, this man of blood and iron of the Uruguayan republic might be. I imagined him perhaps a Bismarck or possibly a giant with the head of a god. I was surprised to see waddle in on a cane a short. fat old man, with features somewhat like those of Paul Kruger, the Boer President of South Africa. President Cuestas's face might be called strong, but it cannot be called handsome. His complexion is dark and his eyes bright and piercing. The nose and chin are almost like those of Punch and his great head is joined to fat stooping shoulders by a wafer-like neck. His face was free from worry. He evidently was not troubled as to whether his Gatling guns were in order; and as I saw him smile as he went from guest to guest I could not realize that he held a nation in his fist.

He shock hands as I was presented and made a few polite remarks. He then greeted Consul General Swalm's daughter, that day. He is very fond of her and considers himself her godfather, as it were. He the national air of Paraguay in Spanish and a plantation song or two in our own darkey dialect with great applause. Shortly after this the President left the room and we, the fifty other people remaining, departed.

LATE HOURS IN MONTEVIDEO. Saltemain, who until recently was secretary plished and influential men of the republic.

spoke French, Spanish and Italian with about her, and his only avenue of informacital is given every two weeks in each of course fluency. Mrs. Salterain spoke Eng-

lish and Dr. Salterain is a fine English may possibly find out something as to her are, as a rule, good musicians, and every not a big eater and what it takes to keep other man you meet can play either the her. plano or guitar, or both. During our call | His only chance of seeing the girl will be TRAIL OF THE SERPENT IN THE EARwhen Mrs. Salterain was at the plane she at the regular receptions of the family durwas asked to play a certain air, and upon | ing the season. These are held weekly, end saying that she did not remember it her at them both the gentlemen and ladies are mother took her place. As she played there at home. The usual hours for such funcwas a dispute as to one of the parts and | tions are from 4 to 7 in the afternoon and | Incidents Occurring in the Time When the doctor himself sat down and played it from 9 to 12 at night. During the afternoon off from memory, drifting at its close into | calling wine and tea are served, and in the the "Marsellaise."

The Orientales, for that is what the Uru- invited to the dining room for refreshments. guayans call themselves, are noted for their | Evening parties and dances usually last so beautiful, cultured and fashionably dressed long that the more devout are able to atwomen. They vie with the Portenos, or | tend morning masses on their way home. Buenos Ayres women, as to beauty and con- Dinners are elaborate, a different wine ususider themselves much more aristocratic and ally being served with each course, and AT URUGUAY'S WHITE HOUSE high born. They call Montevideo the Paris | champagne with dessert. Coffee and liquors and the Madrid of South America. It must | are taken in the parlor after dinner. be confessed that they have some reason for the claim. The city is one of the best built on the continent. It has magnificent | courtship and marriage. The girls are carehomes and a great many wealthy inhabi- fully watched, and there is no indiscriminate tants. It has its fashionable four hundred, love making without the chaperonage of the who are as well dressed and as well bred | parents or members of the family, as in the people as you will find anywhere.

vast one-story buildings upon their estates. where they entertain like lords, with a horse for every guest, during the summer. In the winter their surroundings are grand, but very uncomfortable.

in overcoats and fur capes.

Such families have hosts of servants. They have their coachmen and footmen, their housemaids, ladies' maids and serving women. Men cooks are often employed and cook a certain amount per day, allow him to do the marketing and take his wages out of his allowance. Even where he is given the money for marketing only it is expected that he will steal a little every day.

The wages of servants are high. Cooks receive from \$14 to \$25 per month, or about as much as they do in Washington, and housemaids are paid from \$10 to \$18 per month. These figures are in gold, for Uruguayan money is worth even more than American.

Uruguayan families are large. When a live with the old folks, and often half a ling with her alone. At every party in Montethe man who was to cut the telephone wires | rule the girl goes to the husband's family. THEY KNOW HOW TO DRESS.

look upon society south of the equator as half savage to know that there are many off by themselves and devote the evening to Montevideon women who wear evening and soft spooning compliments about each other. visiting dresses which cost \$100 apiece and | This is the way they go on throughout the back out. They withdrew their troops and that a few of the upper ten have single | evening: dresses in their wardrobes for which they have paid from \$500 to \$1,000 in gold. Their best dresses come from Paris, and they have the styles as soon as New York. Our women may also be surprised to learn that the South American cities are among the best diamond markets of the world, and that are worn. The use of jewels is more common in Montevideo than in either New York

> Take the instance of a recent dinner here. One of the best dressed women present was tevideo years ago and who is now one of the wealthiest men of the republic. His wife is an Orientale of one of the best families. At this dinner she wore a gown of brocaded white satin trimmed with a wide drapery of point lace, which festooned the whole skirt and its long train. Her corsage was trimmed with a row of diamond butterflies, some of which were quite large, and these diamonds ran from shoulder to shoulder. At this dinner there were other costumes equally fine, among the most common of the ornaments being aigret plumes, fastened to the hair

with elaborate diamond pins. Uruguayan women are of the Spanish type, tall and well formed, verging on the rounded and plump. As the women grow older they run to adipose tissue, and not a into the room at right angles to its two plexions are clear, dark and rosy. Both and, if possible, try to enjoy it alone. If and we, as distinguished guests, occupied and healthy and show great animation of ily is in the country they will come into the what they wear upon every occasion. White gloves, you know, always go with full dress. ones when he was presented to the President, and that the circumstance was so noticed that it formed one of the subjects of society gossip for some days thereafter.

ETIQUETTE IN URUGUAY. There are no cities in the world where etiquette is of more account than in the | The Ladies' Musical, of Minneapolis, South American capitals. There is in Montevideo an etiquette of the pavement. The Oriental thinks no one but a boor would allow a lady to walk upon the outside of the pavement in going along the street with him. The inside is the place of honor, and the lady msut always have it. If two ladies go together, the younger lady always takes the outside. If two gentlemen walk toalways give his guest the inside, and the man of low rank gives the man of high

unmarried men and women cannot walk along the street together, chaperone or nochaperone, and a moonlight ride of a young | members of the Ladies' Thursday Musical woman and young man would not only ruin the girl's reputation, but would result in musicians. The club has worked with earnthe social ostracism of both. Young men est purpose, studying the works of the great friends to come to their houses, and, as with his lady love, such a thing is not

no such intercourse as in the United States. plished and influential men of the republic, we remained there until 12 o'clock, having tea, music and a general chat.

I am surprised to find that so many of the people of Uruguay speak several languages.

There are no musical clubs, Shakspeare clubs or woman's missionary societies. A poung man has no chance to learn the character of a woman before he proposes for acter of a woman before he proposes for a woman befor Most of the women I met at the President's her hand. His sisters will know but little and this is the appointment of a hospital committee under whose auspices a song re-

scholar. The people of the higher classes disposition and habits-whether she is or is

evening, at about 11 o'clock, the guests are

COURTSHIP. Among the queerest customs are those of United States. Young ladies would be com-They have fine houses and well-padded promised if they had gentlemen callers. pocketbooks. Many of them trace their | Indeed, a man never thinks of calling upon descent from families which came to Uru- a young woman until he is engaged to her. guay hundreds of years ago. Their posses- If he admires her and wishes to know her sions are in great estates, rented houses he begins his advances by "playing the and cattle and sheep. They have their pal- dragon." This means that he dresses himaces in Montevideo whose floors are mar- | self in his best clothes and struts up and ble and whose frescoed ceilings are upheld down before her house while she looks at by marble columns from Italy. They have him from the balcony. Every fashionable house in Montevideo has a balcony, and the chief amusement of the girls is to stand out upon these or to lean out of the windows looking at the people as they go by.

When the young man thus walks up and The houses of Montevideo are as cold as down gazing at her window the young the white marble with which they are woman understands what it means and finished. The people believe artificial heat | comes out and makes sheep's eyes in the unhealthy, and in this city, which is as big same direction. The two will look at each as Washington, and quite as cold, there is other for hours without a word being not a furnace nor a steam-heating plant. spoken. Men may come and men may go, During cold snaps a hostess often receives but still they look. As a rule the passersby dressed in furs, with her hands in a muff | do not notice the lovers. It is often not and her feet on a hot water bottle, and safe to do so. The action may be miscongentlemen and ladies come to state dinners strued, the lover may become jealous and a knife thrust under the fifth rib, most

in such cases it is customary to give the ter with a view of proposing. If papa says all right, he calls, and a day or so later you young Senor So-and-so is paying attentions to Senorita Thus-and-so, and that a mar-

riage will probably soon take place. When the young man calls upon his sweetheart all of the family are in the room. He gets her as far off as he can, however, and devotes himself only to her. From this pay attention to no other woman. If he goes to a dance or party he must come early child is married it brings its better half to and wait for her, and he will spend the evenwho are called novios, waiting for their It would surprise many Americans who I tion to no one but her novio, and the boy has eyes for his novia alone. The two get

"Is oo my darling?"

"Ess, I is oo darling." And other stuff of the same kind, only in Spanish. I am told that such couples are very clogs on the wheels of Montevidean society. It is a wonder that mothers, who are so careful at home, will let their girls at great receptions fortunes in diamonds | do as they please when once they are en-

NO BREACH OF PROMISE CASES. chatting about this one day with one of the Montevidean society ladies when I asked: "What do you do if the 'novio' gets disgusted and goes back on the girl, refusing to marry her, or vice versa?" She replied:

disgraced by society, and, as for the girls, don't dare to miss the chance. The marriage state here is far ahead of single bless-After her wedding she can do as she pleases. When the priest performs the ceremony he strikes the chains of maidenhood from her

The weddings of the Orientales are held in the churches, with a supper and dance voluptuous. The scrawny girls are few and at the home after the ceremony. The wedthe average maiden is large-boned, well | ding gifts are very elaborate, generally including diamonds and silver. The honeymoon is usually spent at home, the Orienfew of the elderly dames are fat. The type | tales not believing in our custom of taking is uniform. The eyes of most of the women | wedding journeys. They call the period are dark, but full of luster, and their com- "La luna de miel," or the moon of honey. young men and young women look clean | the wedding is in the summer and the famniture, often including table linen beautifully embroidered, and the wife's father does as well as he can in money and presents, FRANK G. CARPENTER.

A HOME COMPOSERS' CONCERT

Sets an Example for Other Clubs.

The Ladies' Thursday Musical, of Minneapolis, the leading musical club of that city, is soon to give a concert which it is new era for American composers and the gether, each vies with the other in trying | leading musical journals of the country. rank with whom he is walking the inside | whose study and effort have been mainly Girls never appear on the street without | achieved a worthy place among American composers, a varied programme of genuine merit is assured. The prestige of the club

The Musical Courier, of New York, in the way to the establishment of an American school of music and stimulating American composers, instead of lending all our support to foreign artists. It is the plan of the Minneapolis club to make the Home Composers' Concert an annual affair. The are progressive women, many of them of composers systematically. Biographical reing up the composers of different countries in turn. The object of the club is not only the culture of the individual members, but Even among themselves young ladles have the elevation of the popular taste for music

LY HISTORY OF THE STATE,

Slaveholding Was Commonly Considered a Divine Right.

were largely proslavery in their political opinions. Their early education and traditions tended to deepen their convictions on the subject, and so strong did that sentiment become that the territorial Legislature, during the summer of 1904, passed a law permitting the partial introduction of negro slavery, but a reaction of public sentiment having set in, the law was repealed on Dec. 14, 1810. When it became evident that Indiana was to become a free State. there quickly sprang into being a class of unscrupulous men who were animated by purely selfish motives, and to gratify their inordinate longing for quickly-gotten wealth, turned their attention to trafficking in human flesh as the easiest way to realize their unworthy ambition. Thus it was that kidnaping became a "business," which, although a little hazardous, was rich with the dazzling splender of anticipated possibilities. and so the kidnaper entered upon his chosen occupation, not always caring whether his victims were slaves or free negroes, so they were black. Various devices were used to lure the ignorant blacks into slave territory. More than one callous-hearted individual "generously" offered to take colored persons back to the "old Kentucky home" on a friendly visit, with the assurance of a safe return to Indiana, but the "home" they were most likely destined to finally see was the rice swamps of South Carolina, the cotton fields of Alabama or the Red-river coun-

try of western Louisiana. While it was not always difficult to entice times with disastrous results to the pursuing county, where a negro named "Pete," fancying he saw preparations making to send him South, determined, with his wife, to make their escape, and, if need be, sell his life as dearly as possible. Arming himself with

a rifle, he and his wife started towards Princeton, the county seat. Not far from Owensville they were overtaken by a party of white men, and the negro thinking his time had come, made good his threats by killing Mr. Montgomery Warrick, a prominent citizen, son of Captain Jacob Warrick, who lost his life at the battle of Tippecanoe. The negro was killed on the spot, and his widow was afterwards sent South and sold. Some years after this tragedy, a Mr. Montgomery, one of the pioneer settlers of Gibson county, happened to be in Alexandria, La., on business. As he was passing along the street one day he heard some one call him, and, looking around, saw the identical black woman whose husband had taken the life of Mr. Warrick in Indiana. She had caught a glimpse of him at a square's distance and immediately recognized him. Mr. Montgomery, entering suit, recovered her freedom and took her back to Owensville, where she spent the balance of her days.

KIDNAPING CASE.

A case of kidnaping occurred in Posey county, near the village of Cynthiana. Two bright mulatto boys, twins, about six years of age, were taken by two men named Ford and Linn, living near Diamond island, on the Ohio river. They were pursued by a party of citizens, headed by Pathe finished his narrative when the farmer informed him that two boys answering his description had been sold to one of his neighbors. The next morning he called at the neighboring plantation and found the children for whose release he, with others, had labored so strenuously in Indiana. Entering suit, he recovered their freedom and returned them to their mother. These were but isolated cases in which the cruel, heartwell as the charitable and sympathetic side. to which we refer the general trem of public colored race, and even the majority of those who were moved by compassion for the poor by abstract principles of justice than by any very active sympathy with them, so that kidnaping, while it was not encouraged by the nor were there many open and vigorous atmen were willing should attach to their

In course of time kidnaping ceased to he a profitable occupation and the "fraternity" then turned their attention toward running down and returning fugitive slaves for the was taken up by two men who were at work near the roadside not far from Owensville, Gibson county. Naturally the boy denied being a fugitive, but his captors, in order to satisfy themselves of the truth of his statements, took him to an old farmer, a former Tennesseean, who lived near at hand, and submitted the case to him. "Take off his shirt; look at his back!" sententiously grunted the Tenne-Indianian, as he vigorously expectorated a quantity of tobacco juice. Sure enough, the old fellow's surand, as Minneapolis has several musicians | hide. The boy was returned to his master, and the lingle of many a "dollar of the which is arranging for the concert is such I the neighborhood, having denounced from that the success of the venture is beyond his pulpit the act of returning the boy to presbytery, a charge having been preferred commenting upon the proposed concert, against him of favoring the escape of fugigives the plan its warm indorsement and tive slaves, and the good man was slienced be carried out in other cities, thus leading | in free Indiana and in the forties at that! how deeply the fangs and claws of the degrading system had sunk into the body politic and how completely were the moral instincts of a goodly number blunted and even paralyzed on this subject.

CALLED A "DIVINE RIGHT." Gibson county at an early day, known as "Cherry Grove," and some of the black people there attained a considerable degree of local prominence, accumulating property and they were mere spectators of passing events, since the color of a man's skin at that time had very much to do with his citizenship. But the colored people at Cherry Grove were safe, which was a matter of great moment to them. While slavery continued their mmunity flourished, but as soon as freedom became universal it began to decline